THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. II. No. 66. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER, 1851. PRICE, DRS. 15 PER ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A. 1. Ship *LEBANON*, Captain DREW, will have early despatch for the above Port. For Freight apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1851.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. Brig *DRUID*, Captain McKirdy. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1. British Barque *ALVERTON*, Capt. BUCKLAND, of 409 Tons burthen or thereabouts. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, October 8th, 1851.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER, is authorized to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1851.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, ESQ.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, ESQ.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office.....	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,.....	40,000	80,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY; will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA and CLARET, just arrived per *John Bunyan*, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Apply at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 30th October, 1851.

FOR SALE.

GENUINE CREAMING CHAMPAGNE, from the Firm of MUMM & Co., Rheims; just landed ex *John Bunyan*.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghae, October 15th, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

BASS' BEER, October Brewed, in Hogsheads. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghae, 29th August, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

TWO BILLIARD TABLES, Complete, made by THURSTON, of London.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, October 31st, 1851.

Ex JOHN BUNYAN.

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These Goods have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex JAMES SCOTT, and EQUATOR.

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Copering Nails, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plaikt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pitch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burnges; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s superior PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, and CHAMPAGNE.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, 19th July, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(Ay)*.
CLARETTE.
HOCK, *vin du Rhin*.
BURGUNDY *Pomard*.
CLARET *Chateau Margot*.

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, a good and perfect SODA-WATER MACHINE, as it stands, together with a large quantity of Corks, Bottles, Acid, Water Jars, Racks, &c., &c., &c., every thing complete and in sufficient quantity for making a large supply of Soda-water. The whole to be sold in one lot, without reserve, on *WEDNESDAY, the 19th November*, at 12 o'clock noon. May be seen any day before the sale from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Shanghai, 30th October, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SILKS!—SATIN!—EMBROIDERY!

THE most extensive selection ever known in Shanghae,

"TSING-KEE SHOP,"

How Kah-pang Creek within North Gate of Shanghae.

Has constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of *Woosih*, consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE CLOTHS, SETTEES, FIRE-SCREENS, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design.

Orders taken for SEDAN CHAIRS, FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

N.B.—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.

KIN TEE-YUEN.

Shanghae, 11th September, 1851.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly a year engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS & MERCHANTS AT SHANGHAI.

MALCOLM LAMOND,

BEGS to inform the above, that he has on hand a suitable supply of the best Iron for Shipping,—IRON SHEAVES, and different sized IRON CHAINS,—and he is ready to undertake any SHIP SMITHERY or other kinds that may be required, and promises to ensure satisfaction by diligence and attention.

Shanghai, 8th August, 1851.

N.B.—BELL-HANGING and WHITE-SMITH'S work done, and MATERIALS supplied.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL HANGING done.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER.
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by

W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale at Shanghae by

H. FOGG & Co.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Second Book of the HISTORY OF THE MANCHU TARTARS, (translated from *l'Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par* M. VOLTU DE BRUNEM, B. & P.D.M., *à Lyon*, MDCCLIV,) will be published shortly as a specimen of the work, comprised in five books. The whole work when complete to be 2 dollars in stitched paper covers; each separate book 50 cents each.

Subscribers names will be received at the *Herald* office.

Shanghai, 18th October, 1851.

Arrived after the paper had gone to press, 31st October, 1851.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—As one of your last week's correspondents, I looked with some interest to your promised remarks on the subject of what you term "Custom-house difficulties" for it does very well to deal in anecdotes but we want, as well, the "Moral"—to be derived therefrom. All that you give us however, is a short lecture on "personalities" as particularly applied I suppose to your friends "in another part of your paper." Public men are public property, so far as their acts are concerned. I humbly opine therefore that while Consuls, Vice-Consuls and their well-paid and heavily worked staff, (Heaven save the mark,) are content to receive pay from the public they must make up their minds to receive *opinion* also which by the way is very apt to make itself heard. I have carefully looked through all the letters you published on the matter—my own included—and I do not find any one remark which can be deemed either "invidious or personal" indeed the moderation of both the language and the sentiments, (the case considered,) strikes me as a proof of the great respect entertained in general for H. M. Consul. I for one, therefore, Mr. Editor, must protest against the mock sensibility which you would put forward, to screen any public man from any such remarks as appeared in your paper last week.

ANOTHER ENGLISH SUBSCRIBER.

WE should have published the above letter in the middle sheet of our paper, had it arrived in time for insertion. Some of our correspondents, especially those accustomed to the railway speed and steam working power of the London Press, are apt to keep their contributions too late for the convenience of publication in the same week's number, and yet were they left out until another issue, their application to the subject under consideration, would be flat and vapid. We, therefore, request our correspondents to remember that we cannot engage to print contributions received after Thursday, in the same week's paper. With regard to the subject of personal allusions, no doubt there will be a wide discrepancy of opinion, but, we can fairly point to our columns, to show, that we have not shirked expressing our candid opinions upon public men and things, ever since our paper was issued—and we purpose still to hold the same course, while we deem courtesy and good breeding to the "powers that be," essentially decorous in a public journal, we shall ever keep in mind our higher duty, of exposing all that we may deem exceptionable.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

THE *Audax*, has brought the Mail from England to 25th August. She left Hongkong 13th October.

The Queen in person prorogued Parliament, on the 8th August.

The latest dates are—Calcutta, Sept. 10—Bombay, Sept. 18—Singapore, Sept. 30—Manila, Sept. 13—and New York, Aug. 13.

We extract the following from the *Straits Times Extra*, of 30th Sept.:—

The adjourned debate on Lord John Russell's resolution against the admission of Alderman Salomons terminated in a majority of 123 to 68. Mr. Heywood's motion for an address to the Queen that the "Crystal Palace" may be retained until the 1st May next, with a view of determining whether it can be "adapted to purposes of public utility and recreation," was also affirmed by 75 to 47 votes.

The Select Committee on Steam Navigation to the East has issued a second report, advocating, on the whole, the encouragement of competition as the best means of securing improved facilities on the most reasonable terms.

In the House of Lords no want of vigour has been shewn in dealing with the business cast up on them at the eleventh hour by the Commons. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which occupied the Lower House so many weary nights in committee passed the same ordeal in the Lords' at one sitting.

A great anti-Catholic meeting was held at Dublin, also a Catholic Defence meeting—religious agitation was assuming an ugly feature.

In Paris the *fetes* were over. The Orleanists have nominated Prince Joinville a member of the Assembly for Paris, by way of stepping stone to the Presidentship of the Republic.

Messrs. Fraser and Lightfoot, East India Merchants, have failed for £50,000.

Colonel Reid of the Royal Engineers, and author of the "Law of Storms" has been appointed Governor of Malta.

Lord Clare, late Governor of Bombay, and General Forbes of the Indian Army, are dead.

THE following paragraph is given from a Report by Professor Forrest Shepherd. It is interesting and doubtless true:

A LAND OF WONDERS.—I have now explored California for nearly two years. I can truly say it is a land of wonders. There are fresh flowers every month of the year, and winter now wears the bloom of spring. I have found waterfalls three and four times as high as Niagara, natural bridges of white marble far surpassing in beauty that of Rock-bridge in Virginia; some thousands of Gold bearing veins, inexhaustible quantities of iron and chrome ores, lead, bismuth, and quicksilver, most beautiful porcelain clay, and in short, every thing that can bless an enterprising and industrious people. In one valley I found more than forty springs of a temperature over one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit. In another valley, sixteen *geysers*, like the famous one in Iceland. In this famous abode of Vulcan, the rocks are so hot that you can stand upon them but a short time, even with thick boots on. The silicious rocks are bleached to snowy whiteness, brecciated and conglomerated rocks are now actually forming. The roar of *geysers* at times may be heard a mile or more, and the moment is one of intense interest as you approach them.—*Boston Watchman and Reflector.*

A NEW KIND OF HEMP.—Attempts are now making to introduce into France, the culture of a gigantic sort of Hemp, indigenous in China, where it is raised in large quantities and is known under the name of *Le Ma*. Hitherto the French growers have not succeeded in bringing it to seed though the stalks and fibre are produced by them in abundance. It requires a warm climate and will not go to seed where it is too cold to raise olives. In Algeria it is hoped to raise it in perfection. It would be worth while for Kentucky and the Southern (portion) of the United States to look into the value of this plant. It stands frost well.—*New York Tribune.*

VICTORIA LANE, HYDE PARK.—Regent-street is generally considered the finest thoroughfare in the metropolis; but a much finer was formed, on the 24th June, when her Majesty's subjects made a lane for her Majesty, through which she walked up the nave of the Crystal Palace.—*Punch.*

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5.30 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HODSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	July 24.	Port Phillip,	June —.
Calcutta,	Aug. 18.	Sydney,	June —.
Bombay,	Aug. 18.	Amoy,	Sept. 12.
Madras,	Aug. 14.	Hongkong,	Sept. 30.
Singapore,	Sept. 3.	Ningpo,	Oct. 26.
Penang,	Aug. 31.	New York,	July 8.
Batavia,	July 21.	San Francisco,	Aug. 25.
Manila,	Sept. 5.	Sdwich. Islands,	Aug. —.

IN our last number we stated, that we thought we should "be able to prove that the appointment of Harbour Master is legally made," and in conformity with our pledge we now address ourselves to this subject.

In our No. 61, the 27th ultimo, we gave full particulars of the requisition, made by nearly every mercantile firm at this Port, for the appointment of a Harbour Master, to the several Consuls resident here. This requisition is dated 14th August, and the Consular Notification of the appointment, 24th September last, naming Mr. Nicholas Baylies, as chosen Harbour Master, and appointed to fulfil the duties of the office from that date forward.

The interim had been occupied in the necessary correspondence between the Chinese Authority, the Taoutae or Superintendent of Circuit and the European and American Consuls at this Port. We should think that to any unprejudiced mind the perusal of the official documents in question, together with that of the detailed correspondence in No. 62, October 4th, would be amply sufficient to set at rest any doubt that the appointment of Harbour Master, and the new Port Regulations, were duly and legally made under the powers delegated to the Chinese Authorities, and the several Consuls, to make such local arrangements, in subordination to the letter and spirit of the international treaties, as are requisite for the facilities of trade, at the Five Ports. We might stop here,—and ask those who differ from us, to point out any infraction of the Treaty that has been made by the appointment in question?—Does not the requisition of nearly the whole body of Merchants, set forth, that for want of a proper officer to superintend the berthing and mooring of ships, or in other words, "through the crowded state of Shipping in our Port" "frequent complaints have arisen," and call further upon the Consuls, "that some steps should be taken, to prevent the serious damage *daily* arising to vessels?"—Does not common sense point out, that in such a state of things, the Consuls would have been neglecting their duty, had they not consulted together to provide a remedy, and having discussed the question, they discover that they cannot adopt any effectual measure without applying to the Chinese Authority, for his concurrence in the appointment of an officer to superintend the Shipping in "Chinese waters?" Fortunately, there arose no difficulty in this case, as the Superintendent of Circuit Woo, was willing and able to originate the appointment and it was forthwith completed, and the necessary Port Regulations submitted by him to the several Consuls, agreed to, and the proper documents interchanged. In these several steps there has been no hitch, all has gone on quietly and concurrently, if we except the non-signature of the French Consul, —caused by a necessary reference to the French Legation, at Macao. How then can any plea of illegality be set up on this occasion? has it not all the sanction, any subordinate measure of the kind can require? and if so, what further confirmation can be necessary? We apprehend that the Superintendent of Circuit, is fully competent to originate and carry on to completion, any measure found necessary for the better regulation of the district over which he presides, and that the Foreign Consuls, severally or conjointly, have power to further any useful regulations for the improvement of the trade and commerce, of this or the other Ports. Now of these, the proper regulation of the Shipping is one, and a most important one, considering how large an amount of property is invested not only in the cargoes, but in the vessels also. That some difficulties have arisen does not militate against the necessity or usefulness of the measure adopted. Some of the irregularities that have occurred have been brought before the public in recent numbers of our paper, and we shall be careful to notice any cases of annoyance to the interests of the Mercantile Community, that may hereafter come to our knowledge.

IN referring to the several letters of our correspondents of last week, we beg to give the following statement in regard to the case of the American vessel alluded to by two of them. We understand the facts of the case to be, that having ordered the suspected boats back to the Custom-house Jetty, the officials of that establishment did not rest satisfied with the examination of the cargo, but actually took possession of part of it, and deposited it in the Custom-house without any reference whatever to the American Consul on the subject. This, mainly agrees with the account given us by *Another English Subscriber*, and was a case of absolute confiscation quite unauthorised by the circumstances—the Customhouse officers would subsequently have gladly restored the articles so seized, and have made a compensation, which were both wisely refused, and a sufficient apology and open restitution demanded and made through the Taoutae. In the case of the English vessel the interference certainly appears to have been not only vexatious but quite unnecessary, and the conduct of the semi-officials who ordered the cargo-boats back to the Custom-house Jetty, meddling and inhuman. We do not intend to travel over the ground again, the two cases have no point of similarity except the common seizure. Warned by past occurrences, and the will and ability of Foreign Consuls, to demand prompt satisfaction, we trust the Chinese authorities, will be more wary and considerate in their future dealings with our trade. We desire neither to see the Consular Officers unjustly maligned for a conscientious discharge of their duty, nor to abet the slightest infringement of our liberty of trade at this port, by the Chinese. Freed from personalities the full and fair discussion of any wrong or seeming wrong, must eventuate in benefit to the public, and our columns will always be open to all parties, for the vindication of any one who, may deem himself oppressed by Chinese duplicity, or mistaken interference by our own authorities. With regard to the suggestion of *Another Sufferer*, that the second article of the general Regulations of trade should be enforced, and that

"Whenever the pilot shall have brought any British merchantman into port, the Superintendent of Customs will deputie one or two trusty Custom-house officers, whose duty it will be to watch against frauds on the revenue. These will either live in a boat of their own, or stay on board the English ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their food and expenses will be supplied them from day to day from the Custom-house, and they may not exact any fees whatever from either the Commander or Consignee. Should they violate this regulation, they shall be punished proportionately to the amount so exacted."

It is our humble opinion, that this would be a very salutary measure in the present state of trade at this port, and we believe it would go further to remedy the complaints about smuggling and vexatious interference, than any other measure that could be devised, and are certainly much surprised, as it has co-existed with the treaty of peace, ever since the 8th October, 1843, now eight years ago—that it has never been enforced: so simple a remedy is at all events worth a fair trial, and we would suggest to our Consular Authorities, that it be immediately adopted.

WE quite agree that *A Briton* has just cause of complaint. If the Custom-house officials suspected any thing wrong, why did they not open one or two packages carefully in the first instance, to ascertain if their suspicions were well founded? We do not deny their right of search, but we do deny that they have any, the least shadow of right or pretence, to cause needless trouble to any one, —more particularly under the circumstances alluded to, of the vessel being on the eve of departure, and we hope every instance of such vexatious interference will be held up to public animadversion, until efficient steps are adopted to remedy the evils complained of. The fewer we are here to oppose,—the more firm and energetic ought to be our determination to resist,—every thing that tends to embarrass our trade.*

* See last page American Shipping.

OUR Autumn Races 'came off' on Tuesday last, and considering that it was a 'Sky' Meeting the sport was unusually good; every Race being well and closely contested, and as there was only a short notice given by the Race Committee, the condition of many of the Ponies was highly creditable to their Trainers.

It was a 'Sky Meeting' indeed—for the day was a most gloriously bright one, cheering our hearts and renovating our frames after the burning heat of an almost tropical summer. The crowds of spectators seemed all to feel this, for whilst nature wore a radiant smile, and the feathered songsters of the woods warbled forth their notes of joy, every face around us was a glad and happy one, and every heart was gay. Let us add, that the brilliant weather was only equalled by the brilliant display of beauty, gracing the Stand. We turn however from so fair a picture to the 'Race Card.'

The first Race was—

THE NORTH-CHINA ST. LEGER.—Twice round; for which five Ponies started, namely,—

Taoutae, Old Boy, Major, Bullock, and *Silva.*

Silva, had the call in the betting circles, and as will be seen well supported the confidence of his friends, in his condition and Jockey. The lead was taken by the *Taoutae*, but he ought rather to have *taken* our caution given last spring, for we fear indeed that his "occupation's gone," as a Racer. In the second round *Old Boy*, made the pace a good one, and caught *Silva* at the willows, but although old enough to know better he could not pass him, and *Silva* won by half a length.

THE MAIDEN RACE.—Once round from the willows was next in order and for this the following came to the Post,—*Flying Dutchman, Rattler, Bounce,* and *Flying Childers.*

A capital Race between *Flying Dutchman* and *Bounce*, the latter doing all he could for the glory of Woosung, but again the Pink had a full and close view of the Tartan. We wonder how much Lord Eglington would give for *our Flying Dutchman!*

WOOSUNG STAKES.—Once round and a distance.—In this Race *Old Boy* had again to contend with *Silva*, and found backers on account of his well known endurance. The Race being in heats.—*Old Boy, Silva, Bullock,* and *Pantaloon*, started and the latter compels us to make use of a second hand pun for which however we claim the original, a second time *Pantaloon* has thrown a summerset, and unless some one stops our pen we shall write of him that he is *good for a pair.* The first heat was well contested and won by *Silva.* In the second heat, *Silva* had it all his own way, for *Bullock* made a steeple chase of it across country, and whether his rider visited the Pagoda or Bubbling well has not yet been ascertained. As for *Old Boy* his owner not confining his wonderful powers to Racing purposes alone, the beautiful animal was seen a short time since, turning *à la Pantaloon* over a bridge at least of "ten feet span," the result being that in this heat he was pulled up lame!!

The next race was a

SCRATCH RACE.—Twice round,—The Jockeys changed before starting, and the last Pony to win.

This Race afforded great fun, the winner *Bashful*, being so excessively *Bashful*, that he took a quarter of an hour to reach the winning post, he did it however at last in a fine jog trot, and was hailed the winner amidst shouts of laughter by a *good once round!*

Now came the Race for

THE LADIES PURSE.—Once round from the Willows.

The *Major, Roofscrambler, Flying Dutchman, Rattler,* and *Don Juan*, made a very pretty sight at the Starting Post. The gallant old *Major* made the running to the stand turn, and then retired. *Flying Dutchman* took the lead, closely followed by *Rattler*, and our old favorite the *Don*, at the willows the latter struggled hard for his usual position whenever he runs, but without success, and the *Flying Dutchman* bore away the honour, and for the fifth time the Tartan was triumphant!!

THE HIPPODROME STAKES.—The first Pony to win the last, and by which Dr. Sangrado lost, and Mr. Jolly Green caught—A *Tartar*, brought the Autumn Meeting to a very agreeable termination.

We cannot but take this opportunity of remarking the very admirable arrangements made by the Committee in "every department," and if any call had been made for the opinion or decision of the Judge, we are sure he would have given it to the satisfaction of all parties. The Duties of the Starter were most impartially and satisfactorily performed by the Honorary Secretary by the Race Club.

ON the 24th instant, a British Consular Court was held, to decide a case of collison between the British vessels *Abergeldie* and *Weraff*, the former vessel having run into the latter whilst at anchor in this port, whereby the *Weraff* sustained considerable damage. The claim made by the Master of the *Weraff* was—

For a new Bowsprit,	Drs. 100.
For a new Sprit-sail yard,	" 31.88
Estimate for a new cutwater,	" 20.
Estimate for a new figurehead,	" 20.
Canvas, ect.,	" 9.68
	Drs. 181.56
9 days detention a Drs. 25 per day,	" 225.
	Drs. 406.56

The merits of the case from the beginning having been gone into at the request of the Master of the *Abergeldie*, who would not settle the matter, without Consular assistance, the Court, which was adjourned to the following day, then decided, that the plaintiff had made out a good claim for damage incurred to his vessel the *Weraff*, by collision from the *Abergeldie*, and that no proof that blame could attach to the former had been shown. The Court was willing to have the items of damage in the account rendered by the plaintiff assessed by the nominal surveyors called in, those items having been with one exception, admitted as good, but the surveyors not being able to agree, particularly with reference to the items of the sprit-sail yard, which appeared to be a doubtful point, the Court was under the necessity of taking the account as it stood, with the remark that considerable laxity in the matter of survey-reports appeared on the face of the proceedings. The Court therefore decided that under the circumstances the item of Drs. 31.88 for the sprit-sail yard should not be admitted, but the remaining items amounting in all to Drs. 149.68 should be admitted and declared good, and valid. The Court moreover decided, that, in consideration of the loss incurred to the owners of the *Weraff* by delay, not caused by any act of the Master of that vessel, the claim for compensation was just and equitable, and therefore decreed that the Master of the *Abergeldie*, pay to the Master of the *Weraff*, the sum of Drs. 149.68 for damages incurred by collision, and the sum of Drs. 225 compensation for delay to the vessel occasioned thereby, Total Drs 374.68.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—I have lately observed in your valuable Paper, an account of more than one case of uncalled for interference on the part of the Custom-house officials, for the protection of the Chinese Revenue, under the new Port Regulations, brought into effect on the 19th of August last. Allow me, however, to bring to your notice another case, equally vexatious, and detrimental to the expeditious transaction of business at this rapidly increasing Port. A short time back, I received an order for sundry Teas, the nature of the order was such, that the Teas had to be repacked, and when this was done, they were being shipped in due form according to the Custom-house Regulations; much however to my surprise, the servant sent in charge, returned, and stated, that the boat had been stopped at the Jetty, and that, the Custom-house runners not being satisfied that the shipping chop gave the true particulars, proceeded forthwith not only to break open and damage one package, but several, all of the same mark. On remonstrating with the Custom-house head Linguist for the injury done to the property, he replied that he would not mend the packages, but that we might do so, and claim the cost from the Custom-house; the whole of this occurred during heavy rain, a circumstance which every one knows would not tend to improve the Tea; and moreover at a time when delay was likely to prove serious, as the vessel was to leave Port in the afternoon and it was then within two hours of her departure. An appeal to the British Consulate I knew from former cases to be hopeless, as I should have been merely told, that the Custom-house Authorities have a right to take what steps they please for the protection of the Revenue. In this case, I say, however, that they had no right according to the Trade Regulations to take the steps which they did, as they were both uncalled for and vexatious. For acts of Felony I am well aware that one can never throw off allegiance to his own country, but for mercantile transactions at this Port I am convinced that I should receive far better treatment at the hands of the Custom-house officials, were it possible for me to become a Citizen of the United States or that of any other Foreign Power. I am not therefore surprised to see the number of Foreign ships that have left this Port laden for England, much to the detriment of the interests of British shipping; and so long as matters are allowed to remain as they are, you may rest assured that the employment of Foreign tonnage is certain to increase. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A BRITON.

Shanghai, 30th October, 1851.

For the North-China Herald.

"Contributors to a public Journal "should never express a positive opinion "on a subject they are ignorant of?"—tritely observes a late Correspondent, and somewhat appositely, many of your readers must have thought, to a letter signed G.S.S. which appeared in the same paper, with the considerate intention of teaching Shanghae Merchants how to quote Exchange.

Can it be possible however that the majority of the Merchants here, some of them such old ones too, are in the state of ignorance on this subject that G.S.S. insinuates,—are so little acquainted with the fundamental principles of exchange that they confuse, nay transpose the terms premium and discount,—considering that Shanghae has now been a place of *some* importance for 8 years, and that it has had the advantage of experienced and well practised hands to guide its Trade, this would seem impossible, although G.S.S. asserts it. Imagine the inconveniences of this topsy turvy system, and picture the chagrin and astonishment of a "green" one on finding that although he may have sold his Bill at 2 per cent premium, he was only to get payment at 2 per cent discount! the working of this would I think be found somewhat impracticable,—and that the Shanghae Merchants are in the habit of transacting their Exchange business in this absurd way, I deny. G.S.S. has set himself up as a corrector of supposititious abuses without taking the trouble to seek for information upon a matter in which he is not capable of forming a proper opinion, until acquainted with the peculiar local circumstances that have rendered deviations from Western precedent, not only advisable, but necessary. Many of these peculiarities are now disappearing, and amongst them, a very important one bearing on Exchange, viz., in our currency, and we are now enabled to assimilate to the usages of other places, in a manner that before was impracticable, and *common usage is becoming the rule in Shanghae*, though in some instances as is always the case while customs are changing, there will of course be found a few behind the rest. G.S.S. however, advanced as he may be, and his compeers, does not very intelligibly illustrate the system he would have adopted. As whether calculations are to be made in the New York style, where Drs. 1,000 at 2 per cent discount makes Drs. 980 or after the London fashion by which we are told that £4,050 at 1½ per cent discount makes £1,000 we are left to discover; this probably is to depend upon whether he *buys* or *sells*. At all events we learn from him that there *are two ways* of doing the thing, each having precedent, and resulting differently.

I think the tone of G.S.S.'s letter was over self confident, the implication it conveyed as to the *general* mode of wrongly quoting Exchange, untrue, and the acquaintance with his subject, shown not to be profound enough, to justify his appearance as a reformer,

INCIPIO.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MR. EDITOR,—We humble pedestrians regret to complain of those would be *Rotten Row* Gentlemen who wish "to create a sensation" by riding past at full tilt, thereby endangering, at least frightening, nervous individuals and ladies.

It is only a short time since, on a narrow foot path, one of these horsemen 'parvenus' dashed by at full gallop, without even deigning to notice my efforts to get out of his way; and, on another occasion whilst accompanying a lady, on came one of our "gallant" countrymen on horseback going the entire pace, my fair companion and myself being obliged to retreat into a ditch to escape the hoofs of his *charger*.

Surely, although, we are to the eastward of the Cape, we would hope, that we have not so far forgotten the manners and customs of our native country, as to suppose, that by imitating *Rotten Row Cockneys* we shall be esteemed the more as gentlemen.—Yours, Mr. Editor, ever obliged,

WALKER.

Shanghai, 28th October, 1851.

The Army of the Chinese Empire: its two great divisions, the Bannermen or National Guard, and the Green Standard or Provincial Troops; their organization, locations, pay, condition, &c. By T. F. Wade.

(From the Chinese Repository.)

IT will naturally occur to the reader of an article on the Army of China,—notoriously inefficient as is that portion of it which really has an existence, while it is frankly admitted by the statesmen of the empire, that its actual strength is far below the numbers returned by its officers,—that much time has been wasted in collecting details spread very unsystematically through a hundred or more volumes: but the inquiry into its extent and constitution has been only supplementary to one into the general expenditure of the Empire, of which the support of the army forms no inconsiderable item; and the fact that, however ineffective the force, or false the returns of its ranks, the Imperial treasury pays annually for all that are borne on its books, has induced an examination of such writings as threw most light upon the cost of its maintenance, and the order of its distribution.

The chief works that have been consulted are the *Tá-Tsing Hwúi T'sén*, or Digest of the Laws regulating the present government of China (*ed.* 1812); the *Chung Ch'á Ch'ing K'áu*, or Inquiry into the managment of the Centre or main Pivot, *i. e.* the Army, (*ed.* 1825); the *Hú Pé Tsih-li* or

Code of the Board of Revenue (*ed.* 1831); and the Red Book of 1849.

The first gives the numbers and distribution of officers and men; the second that of the latter only, but it records various changes in its discipline and composition that have taken place in the present century, and its information is conveyed in a much more synoptic and satisfactory form than that of the Digest, which although a paramount authority in the eyes of a native, arranges its statistics in a most perplexing manner. The Inquiry shows that, between 1812 and 1825, the Banner force was considerably augmented, and the Code of the Board of Revenue, which gives the individual pay and allowances of all ranks and classes in 1831, contains, especially in what is termed the regimental staff in the lower ranks of European armies, several denominations of persons serving who are not noticed at all in the two earlier works. The Red Book of 1849 discloses equally great changes in the force not of the Banner.

All the Writings examined claim the Imperial sanction to their publication, and are doubtless the sources most to be depended on for a general statement of the military strength of the Empire.

As in most similar inquiries in China, the result is probably no more than an approximation. No total is given in any of the above works, either of numbers or expenses; when there is no difficulty, there is much trouble in arriving at a knowledge of the strength of any section of the establishment; and in some cases there is great difficulty, caused by the Chinese practice of entering details apparently already disposed of under fresh heads or classes of information. With this apology for the defectiveness of the paper now placed before the reader, it is but just to inform him that no fraction of the numbers of this large army, or of the sums expended upon it, has been taken for granted; careful examination has been made of the data within our reach, and, to guard against exaggeration, the totals of pay have been calculated according to the lowest rate assigned to any class, whenever a doubt has arisen as to the exact number of those entitled to the higher rates in the scale.

In speaking of the army of China, the chief distinctions to be observed are between the Banner-men, who may be said to be the force of the usurping family, and the troops of the Green Standard, who are with occasional exceptions amongst the officers above the rank of subaltern, entirely Chinese.

The Bannermen are Manchus, Mongol Tartars, and *Hán kun*, or Chinese descended from those who forsook the cause of the Ming when their country was invaded.* These three nations are each ranged under Eight Banners as below, the three first being styled the *superior*, the five lower, the *inferior* Banners.

1. Bordered Yellow,	2. Plain Yellow,
3. Plain White,	4. Bordered White,
5. Plain Red,	6. Bordered Red,
7. Plain Blue,	8. Bordered Blue,

The 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th form the left, the remainder the right wing. The chief superintendence of all Bannermen vests in the Metropolitan office of the *Tú-tung*, or Captains-general of the Banners, of whom there are 24, or one to each Banner of each race—of the same nation, generally, as the Bannermen they command, though not necessarily of the same corps or Banner. Their jurisdiction is of both a civil and military character, but it must be remembered that although all the Bannermen in China Proper, as well as almost all Manchus, and certain of the Mongols to be noticed in due time, are more or less subject to the above arrangement, they do not all perform military service; and that such as do not, and are not either in the civil service of the Banner establishments, receive no support from the State, unless they belong to the three Banners superior. In the following sketch we have to deal only with those who find a place in the army, whether as fighting men, or upon its civil or military staff.

The Chinese army not of the Banner, is known as the *Luh Yin*, or that of the tents of the Green Standard, a designation bestowed on it to distinguish, it from the Banner corps. In 1575, there were but four in all, and of a purely military organization, numbering each 7500 men; they were subsequently doubled, and the borders added, for distinction's sake, to the original plain colors. When the Manchus established their dynasty in 1644, the banners were nominally distributed at Peking according to a mystic system where by the yellow is made to represent the centre; the red the south; and the white, the west; the north should have been black, but for this, as of bad omen, was substituted the blue; and to the east, thus left unprovided for, in lieu of the azure required by the system, was assigned, without any reason stated, the green, which the native troops were directed to assume as their standard. They took up no corresponding position, however, in the city, which was held entirely by the Bannermen; the two yellow Banners being quartered to the north of the larger inclosure which surrounds the Forbidden Precincts of the Emperor's residence; the white to the east, the red to the west, and the blue to the south; that is to say, with the left wing camped from north to south on the east, and the right on the west side.

The Inquiry, &c., of 1825, makes 41 principal divisions of the Banner forces stationed in Peking, and a section of Chihli round it, and in eleven of the other provinces of China Proper, Manchuria, and Turkestan. There are no Bannermen in Ngánhwui, Kiángsi, Hunan, Black, but for this, as of bad omen, was substituted the blue; and to the Kwéichau. The troops of the Green Standard are divided into 1202 *ying*, battalions or cantonments, of which there are but five in Peking, under the command of the Captain-general of the Gendarmery. These *ying* vary widely in strength: and a number of them, also differing in different places, composes a *pán*, of which there are 43, or a *chin-pán* of which there are 72, in the eighteen provinces. Simply remarking that both constitute what we should term a general command, we shall reserve farther consideration of them until we have disposed of the ranks of the Banner.

* * * * * * * * *

The nobility of the nation in the 4th and 5th orders have military rank; so have officers in the *Lwán-i Wei*, a court in charge of the Imperial carriages, and responsible for the processional etiquette of His Majesty's movements: the numerous subordinates of this Court have also military designations; but neither these, nor the military officers or subordinates of the *Nui-wú Fú*, the Court of the House-hold, are recognized by the Inquiry in such form as to justify us in including them in the ranks performing military duties.

(To be continued.)

* The first defection noticed is in Liautung, as far back as 1621, twenty-three years before the overthrow of the dynasty; others followed either from inclination or compulsion, and the Chinese deserters continued to receive reinforcements until some time after the Manchus were seated on the throne.

MIND YOUR P'S AND Q'S.—This phrase was, I believe, originally, "Mind your *toupees* and your *queues*," the *toupee* being the artificial locks of hair upon the head, and the *queue* the pigtail of olden time. There used to be an old riddle as follows:—Who is the best person to keep the alphabet in order? Answer.—A barber, because he ties up the *queue* and puts *toupees* in row.—*Notes and Queries.*

CHINESE RED BOOK, OR TA-TS'HING-TSIN-SHIN.

大清搢紳

(Continued from No. 61.)

THE following information is translated from the autumnal number of the *Red Book* for the past year 1850,—route, time, &c., which officials take in travelling:—

From the Imperial City (Peking) to each *Foo* in Kwangtung (Canton) Province:—

To Kwang chow and Chaou khing,	90 days.
Shaou chow and Nang heung,	80 ,,
Hwuy chow,	95 ,,
Kow chow,	100 ,,
Kheung chow and Chaou chow,	110 ,,

From Kwangtung Province to the other Provinces:—

To Shun teen, Chi li, Hoo nan, and Yun nan,	90 days.
Fung teen,	110 ,,
Keang soo, Gnan hwuy, and Shan tung,	80 ,,
Shan se,	100 ,,
Shen se, and Kan suh,	120 ,,
Che keang, Foo keen, Hoo peh, and Hoo nan,	60 ,,
Kwae chow,	40 ,,
Sze chuen,	70 ,,
Kwang se,	30 ,,

From Peking to Kwangtung (Canton) City:—

3,009 *le*, route as before to Sin hin *yih* the Keang se route	thence.
80 ,, to Gnan e *yih* (station) in Gnan *heen*	,,
70 ,, ,, Fung sin *yih* in Fung sin *heen*	,,
65 ,, ,, Kaou gnan *yih* in Kaou gnan *heen*	,,
80 ,, ,, Seaou nan *yih* in Thing keang *heen*	,,
65 ,, ,, Kim chow *yih* in Sin kan	,,
70 ,, ,, Yuk shan *yih* in Hea keang *heen*	,,
160 ,, ,, Pih sha *yih* in Keih suy *heen*	,,
60 ,, ,, Lo chuen *yih* in Lew ling *heen*	,,
170 ,, ,, Yuen khe *yih* in Tie ho *heen*	,,
120 ,, ,, Woo yun *yih* in Wang nan *heen*	,,
110 ,, ,, Yen chiu *yih* in Kung *heen*	,,
120 ,, ,, Woo urh *yih*	,,
80 ,, ,, Nan pin *yih* in Nan khang *heen*	,,
60 ,, ,, Seaou khe *yih* in Ta yu *heen*	,,
60 ,, ,, Hung poo *yih* entering the borders of Kwangtung Province,	,,
115 ,, ,, Ling keaug *yih* in Nan heung *chow*	,,
300 ,, ,, Foo yung *yih* in Kheuh keang *heen*	,,
300 ,, ,, Teen yang *yih* in Ying tek *heen*	,,
210 ,, ,, Gnan ynen *yih* in Tshing yuen *heen*	,,
200 ,, ,, Se nau *yih* in San suy *heen*,	,,
170 ,, ,, the *Tsih-foo's* official residence at Woo yang *yih* in Fan yu *heen* in Kwang chow *foo* the Capital.	,,

5,674 *le* or 2,041 miles.

From Peking to each *Foo* in Hoo peh Province:—

To Woo chhang, Han yang, Tek gnan and Seang yang *foos*,	50 days.
Gnan luh, Tsih yang, Kwang chow and King chow ,,	55 ,,

From Hoo peh to the other Provinces:—

To Shun teen, Chi li, Shan tung, Shan se, Shen se, Che keang,	50 days.
Fung teen, Kan suh, Yun nan,	70 ,,
Keang soo, Gnan hwuy, Keang se, Hoo nan,	30 ,,
Ho nan, Sze chuen, Kwae chow,	40 ,,
Foo keen, Kwang tung, Keang se,	60 ,,

From Peking to Hoo peh Province:—

1,380 *le*, route as before to Wei-yune *yih* or Ho nan route	thence.
50 ,, to Sin chung *yih* (station) in Sin-heang *heen*	,,
60 ,, ,, Kan tsun *yih* in Ho kea *heen*	,,
50 ,, ,, Kwang woo *yih* in Yung yang *heen*	,,
40 ,, ,, Kwang chhing *yih* in Tsin chow	,,
50 ,, ,, Ho teen *yih* in Sin tsin *heen*	,,
40 ,, ,, Yung sin *yih*	,,
90 ,, ,, Hew chow *yih* in Hew *chow*	,,
60 ,, ,, Ling ying *yih* in Ling ying *heen*	,,
55 ,, ,, Yen ching *yih* in Yen ching *heen*	,,
60 ,, ,, Se ping *yih* in Se ping *heen*	,,
60 ,, ,, Suy ping *yih* in Suy ping *heen*	,,
90 ,, ,, Kheo shan *yih* in Kheo shan *heen*	,,
90 ,, ,, Ming hang *yih* in Sin yang	,,
90 ,, ,, Sin yang *yih* entering borders of Hoo peh	,,
80 ,, ,, Han chay kwan *yih* in Ying shan *heen*	,,
70 ,, ,, Ying shan *yih*	,,
90 ,, ,, Gnan luh *yih* in Gnan luh *heen*	,,
60 ,, ,, Yun ning *yih* in Yun ning *heen*	,,
40 ,, ,, Heaou kan *yih* in Heaou kan *heen*	,,
50 ,, Shih chung yang teen *yih* in Keaou kan and Hwang po (2 *heens*)	,,
70 ,, ,, Hwang po *yih* in Hwang po *heen*	,,
90 ,, ,, Tshae teen *yih* in Han yang *heen*	,,
70 ,, ,, the *Tsh foo's* official residence at Kang tie *yih* in Keang hea *heen* in Woo chang *foo* the Capital City.	,,

2,885 *le* or 1,038 miles.

From Peking to each *Foo* in Ho nan Province:—

To Chang sha, and Shang tek *foos*,	70 days.
Yo chow *foo*,	65 ,,
Shih khing and Yung chow *foos*,	80 ,,
Hang chow and Shin chow *foos*,	75 ,,

From Ho nan to the other Provinces:—

To Shun teen, Chi li, Shan tung, and Fo keen,	70 days.
Fung teen,	90 ,,
Keang soo, Gnan hwuy, Kan suh, and Kwang se,	50 ,,
Shan se, Hoo nan, Shen se, Che keang, Kwang tung, and Yun nan,	60 ,,
Keang se, Hoo peh, Sze chuen, and Kwae chow,	30 ,,

From Peking to the *Foo-tae's* residence in Ho nan:—

2,885 *le*, route as before to Chang tie *yih*	thence.
60 ,, to Keang hea *heen* in Tung ho *yih*	,,
70 ,, ,, Sheu poo *yih*	,,
60 ,, ,, Han ning *yih* in Han ning *heen*	,,
60 ,, ,, Kwan tang *yih* in Poo ching *heen*	,,
60 ,, ,, Fung shan *yih*	,,
60 ,, ,, Hang yue *yih* on Ho nan *borders*	,,
60 ,, ,, Chang guan *yih* in Hing heang *heen*	,,
60 ,, ,, Yun tse *yih*	,,
60 ,, ,, Yoh yang *yih* in Pa lin *heen*	,,
60 ,, ,, Tshing kang *yih*	,,
60 ,, ,, Ta tsin *yih* in Ping keang *heen*	,,
60 ,, ,, Kwei ne *yih* in Seang yun *heen*	,,
60 ,, ,, Seang yun *yih*	,,
120 ,, ,, Chang sha *foo*, Chang sha *heen*, the *Foo-tae's* official residence at Ling seang *yih*	,,

3,795 *le* or 1,365 miles.

From Peking to each *Foo* in Kwangse Province:—

To Kwei lin and Ping yo, *foos*,	100 days.
Lew chow, Khing yuen, Woo chow and Sin chow, *foos*,	105 ,,
Sze sze, Nan ning, Tae ping and Sze ching, *foos*,	110 ,,

From Kwangse to the other Provinces:—

To Shun teen, Shan tung, Hoo nan, Che keang,	90 days.
Fung teen,	110 ,,
Chi li, and Shan se,	100 ,,
Keang soo, Gnan hwuy, Foo keen, and Yun nan,	80 ,,
Shen se, Kan suh,	120 ,,
Keang se,	70 ,,
Ho peh, Sze chuen, and Kwei chow,	60 ,,
Ho nan,	50 ,,
Kwang se (? Kwang tung),	30 ,,

From Peking to the *Foo-tae's* residence in the Capital City of Kwangse:—

3,795 *le* to Shang ling seang *yih* route as before to Ho nan,	thence.
90 ,, ,, Nan gan *yih* (station) in Seang tang *heen*	,,
90 ,, ,, Hwang *yih*	,,
90 ,, ,, Hwang paou *yih* in Hwang san *heen*	,,
100 ,, ,, Hang yang *yih* in Hang yang *heen*	,,
90 ,, ,, Shan yih in K'he yang *heen*	,,
100 ,, ,, K'he yang *yih*	,,
100 ,, ,, Ling lin *yih* in Ling lin *heen*	,,
140 ,, ,, Chang nan *yih* in Tseuen ching	,,
110 ,, ,, Fah yun *yih* in Hin gnan *heen*	,,
70 ,, ,, Ta lung *yih* in Ling chuen *heen*	,,
60 ,, ,, the *Foo-tae's* official residence at Tung keang *yih* in Ling kwei *heen* in Kwei lin *foo*.	,,

4,825 *le* or 1,735 miles.

(To be continued.)

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(Continued from No. 64.)

THE following is an abridgment of a curious Latin Manuscript entitled AGREEMENT OF THE CHRONOLOGY of the Chinese Annals, with the *Epocha* of Ancient History, &c., and is annexed to the *History of the Conquest of China by the Manchu Tartars*, dating from the Universal Deluge until the Birth of the Saviour of the World. The dates as will be perceived extend far higher than those of our version of the Bible, and approach more nearly to those of the Jewish computation. It will be useful to compare with other chronological tables extant, amongst which there is such a diversity of dates:—

	Years before J. C.
Ninias, King of Assyria and Babylon,	2198
TI-KI, 11th Emperor of China, the 2nd of the 1st Dynasty,	2197
A Grandee of the Empire having revolted, the Emperor immediately marched against him, at the head of his six imperial banners; and the rebel army was cut to pieces.	
TAI-KANG, 12th Emperor of China, the 3rd of the 1st Dynasty,	2118
This voluptuous Prince became so contemptible that his prime minister Yé arrested him at a hunting-party, and placed the second son of TI-KI on the throne.	
JACOB flees to Laban,	2170
Rameses-Séos, King of Egypt,	
Arius, King of Assyria,	2160
TCHONG-KANG, 13th Emperor of China, the 4th of the 1st Dynasty,	2159
He would not take the title of Emperor before the death of his brother Tai-kang. Then he assumed his dignity and took Yé for his Prime Minister, and advised with him, but would not allow him to interfere about the army. General Yn was of great service to him in reducing numerous rebels to obedience.	
The first Eclipse of the Sun, observed in China, the fifth year of the reign of Tchon-kang, on the 12th of October,	2155
TI-SIANG, 14th Emperor of China, the 5th of the 1st Dynasty,	2147
As soon as this Prince was on the throne, he restored his former authority to the Prime Minister Yé over the troops, and that traitor abused the confidence reposed in him so far as to get himself proclaimed Emperor. TI-SIANG sought refuge with one of his Vassals. Yé given up to pleasures, many malcontents soon arose, one of whom, named Han-tsou caused him to be murdered at the chace. This murder was, however, attributed to TI-SIANG: the malcontents took up arms against him, he was slain in a skirmish, and HAN-TSOU took possession of the vacant throne.	
Rameses-Meneu, King of Egypt,	2137
JOSEPH made Prime Minister in Egypt,	2125
CHAOU-KANG, 15th Emperor of China, the 6th of the 1st Dynasty,	2121
Historians say the years of the reign of this Emperor, are the same as those of his life. After the death of his father Ti-siang, his mother then *enceinte* with him, put him out to nurse in a cottage and he passed his infancy in the greatest obscurity. In his neighbourhood a Governor of a fortress said to be much attached to the Imperial House, named Chaou-kang entered into his service, and succeeded in gaining his affection. The Empress thought she might then discover herself to the Governor: she did so; and this man delighted to find the Emperor his master amongst his dependants, took him and made him his son in law. After this he raised a force of 500 men, and having put Chou-kang at their head, he sent them into the mountains under pretext of seeking after banditti. By degrees this troop increased in numbers, and he at length saw himself able to open a campaign. He attacked Han-tsou, beat him, made him prisoner, and had him strangled on the field of battle. Chaou-kang lived the remainder of his reign in peace and tranquillity.	
JACOB goes down into Egypt with all his family,	2115
Egyalus, 1st King of Sycion in Greece,	2091
TI-CHOW, 16th Emperor of China, the 7th of the 1st Dynasty,	2059
This was the fortunate party, who, in the battle against the usurper Han-tsou, made him prisoner, and greatly contributed to establish his father Chaou-kang on the throne. He knew how to command obedience, and, therefore, his reign was a happy one.	
Concaris, King of Egypt,	2050
JOSEPH dies in Egypt,	2045
Solatis, the first of the Shepherd Kings (Arab) who took possession of Egypt,	2044
TI-HWOAI, 17th Emperor of China, the 8th of the 1st Dynasty,	2042
He had been as commendable a ruler as his father Ti-chow, had he listened less to his Ministers, or chosen better.	
TI-MANG, 18th Emperor of China, the 9th of the 1st Dynasty,	2016
He took for his models the Emperors Yaou, Chun, and Ta-yu. He, like them, visited the provinces of the Empire, and left everywhere behind him some marks of his bounty.	
TI-SIE, 19th Emperor of China, the 10th of the 1st Dynasty,	1998
This Prince imitated his father Ti-mang; neighbouring nations upon the fame of his justice and wisdom, declared themselves his Vassals. He sought out many young persons, whom he had carefully educated, and who attained to the highest dignities of the Empire.	
Bondage of the Israelites in Egypt under *Pharaoh Apacnas*, the third of the Shepherd Kings,	1982
TI-PAOU-KIANG, 20th Emperor of China, the 11th of the 1st Dynasty,	1952
He applied zealously for the maintenance of peace in his States, and succeeded	
TI-KEONG, 21st Emperor of China, the 12th of the 1st Dynasty,	1923
He ruled his Empire well, but he had, nevertheless, usurped it from his nephew Kong-hia, son of the late Emperor Ti-paou-kiang.	
JOB or JOBAD, reigned in the land of Hus in Idumea,	1914
Mamythus, King of Assyria,	1913
TI-KING, 22nd Emperor of China, the 13th of the 1st Dynasty,	1912
He was as skilful as his father in the art of governing, and in order to repair the injustice done to his cousin, He named him his successor.	
Sithoas, King of upper Egypt,	1889
Many books of Philosophy, Magic, &c., are attributed to this Monarch. By some he is regarded as the second Thor, or the Mercurius Trismegistus of the Egyptians.	
TI-KONG-KIA, 23rd Emperor of China, the 14th of the 1st Dynasty,	1881
His defective education within the precincts of a Palace, where pleasure was his only pursuit, rendered him incapable of the cares of a great Empire. Princes, previously simple Governors of Provinces, became in his reign absolute sovereigns.	
TI-KAOU, 24th Emperor of China, the 15th of the 1st Dynasty,	1850
He was as negligent as his father had been and bad government increased throughout the Empire.	
TI-FA, 25th Emperor of China, the 16th of the 1st Dynasty,	1839
This Prince made several efforts to re-establish the Majesty of the Empire; but his timid and feeble character did not render them effective.	
TI-KIE', 26th Emperor of China, the 17th of the 1st Dynasty,	1820
A cruel and voluptuous Prince, to whom the surname of Li-kouey was attached, which means a *savage King*. Having lost a battle against his revolted subjects, he retired to NAN-CHANG, near the river Kiang, after which no mention is made of him.	
TCHING-TANG, 27th Emperor of China, the 1st of the 2nd Dynasty named Shang,	1768
The high opinion entertained of his great qualities, compelled him, spite of himself, to mount the throne upon the retreat of *Ti-kie'*. This good Prince who had taken no part in the Chinese revolt, greatly exceeded the idea that had been formed of his merit. The whole Empire attributed to the fervour of his prayers the cessation of a direful dearth that lasted seven years.	
MOSES is born,	1768
JOB dies in prosperity after having been severely tried by adversity,	1764
TA-KIA, 28th Emperor of China, the 2nd of the 2nd Dynasty,	1755
He was made Emperor in preference to his Nephews, who were still in their infancy, and the wisdom of his government justified their choice. The excellent order of the State is due chiefly to the wise counsels, and the indefatigable application of the Prime Minister Y-yn, a man greatly celebrated in the annals of China.	
Inachus, 1st King of *Argos* in Greece,	1750
Aliphramutis, destroys the Dynasty of the Shepherd Kings in Egypt,	1740
JOSHUA is born,	1731
OU-TING, 29th Emperor of China, the 3rd of the 2nd Dynasty,	1722
He was fortunate enough to have, and wise enough to know how to make use of, the services of two skilful Ministers, one of whom was the son of the famous Y-yn.	
Amasis or Thamosis, 34th King of Egypt,	1710
Pheronius, 2nd King of Argos,	1700
Deluge of Ogyges, in Greece,	1696
TAI-KENG, 30th Emperor of China, the 4th of the 2nd Dynasty,	1693
His brother Ou-ting on his death bed preferred him before his own son, who was a vicious Prince; for the reason, said he, that wicked children do not deserve a common inheritance, far less that of a great Empire. Tai-keng maintained all his life, the good opinion formed of him. He loved better to sway his kingdom in peace, than to increase his territory at the cost of the tranquillity of his subjects.	
GOD appears to *Moses* in the burning bush,	1660
The EXODUS of the Israelites out of *Egypt*, *Chebron*, 35th King of Egypt,	1635
SIAOU-KIA, 31st Emperor of China, the 5th of the 2nd Dynasty,	1668
This Monarch was, in every respect, an excellent Prince, who constantly watched over the welfare of his people.	
YONG-KI, 32nd Emperor of China, the 6th of the 2nd Dynasty,	1651
The effeminacy of this Prince was allowing every thing to go to decay, when a wise Minister named *Ou-hien*, quitting the common mode of making complaints, set himself to please his Prince, and to gain his confidence. Having done so successfully, he transformed the Monarch into an assiduous ruler, whose conduct was subsequently irreproachable.	
MOSES dies	1646
The Passage of the river JORDAN,	1645
TAI-YOU, 33rd Emperor of China, the 7th of the 2nd Dynasty,	1639
The first three years of this Prince's reign did him little honour; these years expired, nothing was observable in him, that became not his august rank. He founded and repaired a great many Colleges, and besides he established many Hospitals, which he sometimes honoured with his presence.	
The first Sabbatical Year of the Israelites,	1632
The Israelites so named the year of repose given to the ground, in which likewise they could not demand payment of debts. This year was every seventh. Their Grand Jubilee comprising forty-nine years. As the distribution of lands, on this side the river Jordan, was not accomplished until five years had transpired since the passage of the river Jordan, the six years of culture and harvest were completed with the year 1633 before J. C., and the following one was the first Sabbatical Year.	
JOSHUA dies	1621
OTHNIEL, Judge in Israel, *Sosares*, King of *Assyria*, *Orus*, King of Egypt,	1594
TCHONG-TING, 34th Emperor of China, the 8th of the 2nd Dynasty,	1564
He followed the footsteps of his father Tai-you; and he required all his fortitude, to destroy the brigands who desolated the South of China.	

(To be continued.)

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Our view regarding the policy of allowing Chinese interference with our Cargo Boats, after the Grand Chop has been issued, and meddlesome interference at all times, unless upon very positive assurance that Smuggling has been going on, has been greatly strengthened by intelligence we have obtained since our paper (the middle part) went to press. It is now known that several large American vessels, have been chartered to carry Teas to England,—one of which lately arrived, is now on the eve of departure with a full cargo,— the whole of which would have found its way to England in British bottoms, had the same facilities been granted to these vessels as to those of the United States. This is a subject fraught with so much importance to the interests of British Shipping at this port, that we must take every opportunity of dwelling upon it, and pointing out the evils that result from allowing the Custom-house authorities, to take too much upon them.

Progress and Standing still.—Consider the materials employed at the great Teacup Works of Kiang-tiht-Chin (or Tight-Chin) the "bedaubing powder, ready mixed," and the "bedaubing material;"—pith of stick, to make rice-paper; medicine-roots, hemp-seed, vegetable paints, varnishes, dyes, raw silks, oils, white and yellow arsenic, saffron, camphor, green tea dyes, &c. Consider the greatness of the English results, and the extraordinary littleness of the Chinese. Go from the silk-weaving and cotton-spinning of us outer barbarians, to the laboriously-carved ivory balls of the flowery Empire, ball within ball, and circle, within circle, which have made no advance and been of no earthly use for thousands of years. Well may the three Chinese divinities of the Past, the Present, and the Future, be represented with the same heavy face. Well may the dull, immoveable, respectable triad sit so amicably, side by side, in a glory of yellow jaundice, with a strong family likeness among them! As the Past was, so the Present is, and so the Future shall be, saith the Emperor; and all the Mandarins prostrate themselves, and cry Amen. railway engines, and agricultural engines, and machines; the locomotives, in all their variety; the farm-engines, such as the compound plough, the harrow, the clod-crusher, the revolving sub-soiler (some of them looking not a little alarming, like instruments of torture for the Titans), the draining-plough, the centrifugal pump, the sowing machine, the reaping, the thrashing, and the winnowing machines, the chaff-cutter, the barley-hummeller, the straw-shaker, the combined thrashing, shaking, and blowing machine; the "machine to sow and hoe an acre of turnips in five minutes,"—how can we possibly describe these, so as to be understood? Then, there are sawing-machines, of great power; machines for planing; others by which a large hurdle can be cut from the solid timber, and put together in nine minutes, and a fifty-six gallon beer-barrel made in five minutes. As for the machinery of our manufactures, with all their complex powers, their wonderful strength, velocity, and minutely precise manipulations, one's head whizzes with the recollection of them. But among all these wonders, nothing exceeds, and but few approach, the printing machinery of the *Illustrated London News*, which is the same as that used by the *Times*. After contemplating this extraordinary piece of mechanism, and its ordinary practical results, take a walk across, and along, "hither and thither," to the Little Exhibition, and look at the means of printing which is there exhibited. "The operation is very quick," says the Chinese Catalogue, "and from 2000 to 3000 may be taken off in a day, by a single workman." This rude expedient has never been improved from the hour of its first construction. It is an illustration of the true doctrine of Finality; the gospel according to which would have taught us (under heavy pains and penalties) to print for ever, as Caxton prints upon the Royal Academy walls, in Mr, Maclise's wonderful picture, and to keep the stupendous machinery which produces our daily newspapers with the regularity of the sun, through all eternity, in the limbo of things waiting to be born.—*(The Great Exhibition and the Little one.)*

The Crystal Palace—to the Rescue.—"Mr. Paxton says, let the Crystal Palace be a 'Winter Park under Glass.' And then in his own workman-like, characteristic way, he proceeds to show what a Garden of Eden for the sons and daughters of fallen Adam may blossom and look green in Hyde-park; the while an English winter shall rage outside the Crystal panes, and with

'—— the secret ministry of frost
Shall hang them up in silent icicles,
Quietly shining to the silent moon.'

With a few sentences our Crystal Magician fills the palace with every condition of natural and artistic beauty, Fountains leap up and fall in diamond showers; orange groves blossom; statues —a whole Walhalla of English worthies—gleam whitely from among the trees; the atmosphere is fraught with odours; and still, old English winter, in his most savage mood, may bluster without, biting almost the heart of English oak. The Crystal Palace, then, is not to melt away like the silver mist of a summer morning. No; it is to stand, a briliant and enduring monument of the genius of its designer; a monument, a thousand times more glorious to him than is the Great Pyramid to the questionable memory of its architect. The glass shall outshine the granite."—*Punch.*

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Catherine*, from Hongkong:—
Empty Tea Boxes,............ 600
Personal Stores,.............. 1 box.
(For exportation.)
Sugar,......................1,200 bags.
Tea,........................ 28 boxes.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Weraff*, to Amoy:—
Bean Cakes,...............1,511.66 piculs.
Re-exported.
Cotton,..........................4 cases.
Note.—The above was inserted last week by mistake amongst the Imports. 6

Per *Mencius*, to Liverpool:—
Hemp,..........................3 bales.

Per *Anne & Jane*, to Sydney:—
Sugar,........................140 piculs.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

25,	Euphrates,	for	London.
25,	Anne Jane,	,,	London.
27,	Quentin Leitch,	,,	London.
27,	Weraff,	,,	Amoy.
27,	Spec,	,,	Ningpo.
29,	Sir Ed. Ryan,	,,	Amoy.
29,	Anne & Jane,	,,	N. S. Wales.
30,	Nebraska, (Am.)	,,	New York.
30,	Susquehanna, (Am.)	,,	New York.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Oct. 27	Catherine	B. schr	182	Wilson	Hongkong	Sep. 28	Sundries	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co
,, 31	Audax	B. schr	150	Macintyre	Hongkong	Oct. 13	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Nov. 1	Lebanon	A. ship		Drew	San Francisco	Sep. 5	Ballast	J. M. Smith & Co.
,, 1	Jeremiah Garnett	B. ship	447	Daley	Liverpool	May 30	General	Hargreaves & Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Jeremiah Garnett*, George Thorburn, and Charles Mackenzie, Esqs.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Oct. 26	Weraff	B. brig	144	Smoult	Amoy	Sundries	J. M. Smith & Co.
,, 26	Spec	B. schr	103	Leitch	Ningpo	Sundries	Captain.
,, 28	Sir Edward Ryan	B. bark	320	Dumayne	Amoy & H'kong	Sundries	J. M. Smith & Co.
,, 28	Anne & Jane	B. bark	301	Smith	Sydney	Tea, &c.	Hargreaves & Co.
,, 29	Nebraska	A. ship	516	Toon	New York	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 29	Susquehanna	A. ship	583	Smith	New York	Tea, &c.	J. M. Smith & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Abergeldie	556	Oct. 13	B. ship	600	Wilson	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
Acadia	579	Sept.21	B. ship	519	Dunn	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	London	Early
Alverton	562	Aug. 9	B. bark	409	Buckland	Russell & Co.	F. or Charter	
Annette Gilbert	561	Aug.10	B. brig	283	Chapman	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Audax		Oct. 31	B. schr	151	Macintyre	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	Soon
Cassiterides	586	Oct. 6	B. bark	414	Lakey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	New York	Early
Catherine	594	Oct. 27	B. schr	152	Wilson	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.		
Druid	590	Oct. 13	B. brig	343	McKirdy	Lindsay & Co.	F. or Charter	
Eleanora	576	Sept.16	B. bark	320	Hunter	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	Amoy & Sing.	Soon
Eucles	584	Sept.18	B. ship	327	Sutherland	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		
Heroine	4	Aug.22	Sia. bg.	140	King	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	Amoy	Early
Jeremiah Garnett		Nov. 1	B. ship	447	Daley	Hargreaves & Co.		
John Bunyan	587	Oct. 11	B. ship	466	Thomson	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Kitty	585	Oct. 5	B. brig	192	Godshall	J. M. Smith & Co.	Amoy	Early
Lebanon		Nov. 1	A. ship		Drew	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Marmion	592	Oct. 20	B. bark	218	Steele	Shaw, Bland & Co.		
Nestorian	171	Sept.17	A. ship	695	Blish	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Oneida	177	Oct. 19	B. ship	510	Creesy	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Remittance	178	Oct. 19	A. ship	574	Mooers	Hargreaves & Co.	London	Early
San Benito	5	July 23	S. brig	125	Dominguez	Russell & Co.	Manila	Early
Serafina	1	July 16	S. ship	416	Galdia	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	Manila	Early
Siam	3	Aug.11	Sia. bq.	201	Young	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	Amoy	Early
Stately	581	Sept.27	B. bark	565	Ginder	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Sunda	588	Oct. 13	B. bark	381	Prichard	Reiss & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Tory	583	Sept.29	B. bark	511	Duncan	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Vancouver	176	Oct. 11	A. ship	420	Fuller	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	,,	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	F. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Maiden	,,	B. bark	230	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	*Laid up*	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	358	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	,,	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	*Laid up*	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	,,	A. brig	240	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 31st October, 1851.

The week has passed over with fine weather. In the middle of the day, while the sun is unclouded, it is still unsafe for Europeans to expose themselves—while on the other hand the evenings are quite chill. The cotton continues to occupy the attention of the peasants—who are also busily engaged in preparing the land for the spring crops. Among the cotton fields may now be noticed the young beans planted some time back by dibbling, which have attained a height of five or six inches. In other parts the young wheat, sown broadcast, is already some inches above the ground. Average temperature of the past week 63° 4′, as compared with 65° 8′ in 1850.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

October.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
24	F.	30.19	30.25	30.07	63.	65.	N.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
25	S.	30.25	30.39	30.15	66.	62.	N.N.W.	N.W.	0.01	0.00
26	S.	30.27	30.47	30.12	58.	62.5	N.N.W.	N.W. to S.E.	0.00	0.00
27	M.	30.28	30.42	30.19	59.5	66.	N.N.W.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
28	Tu.	30.31	30.31	30.21	66.5	69.	N.N.W.	S.	0.00	0.00
29	W.	30.38	30.17	30.21	66.5	72.	N.W.	S.W. to W.	0.00	0.00
30	Th.	30.47	30.17	30.37	64.	65.	N.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.31
31	F.	30.51	30.16	30.40	61.	65.5	N.E. to N.	E.	0.00	0.00
								Total	0.01	0.31

Shanghae, 31st October, 1851.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales
Year 1844-45,..............	..	..	..	..	3,036,203	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,027	6,433
Year 1845-46,..............	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,..............	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	[illegible]045	9,579,480	615,056	183,318	747,155	923,987	205,420	140,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,..............	11,411,440	341,396	50,631	[illegible]571	11,837,038	455,172	255,465	[illegible]	[illegible]	435,372	227,660	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,..............	11,163,686	593,522	95,329	..	11,849,637	600,472	302,001	1,357,395	2,760,343	573,071	458,654	6,449,037	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,..............	15,422,743	1,125,396	25,200	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,469	1,335,042	2,509,313	683,348	337,126	5,734,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,..............	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,821	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,..............	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	269,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,..............	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	..	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,951	593,498	171,513	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,913
Year 1849-50,..............	13,057,125	229,503	..	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,121	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,..............	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,620	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,425

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,..............	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,..............	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	167,097	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,..............	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	100,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,..............	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,..............	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States,..............	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,..............	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise,..............	21	1,694,969	16,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	201,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,..............	4	39,600	&	..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,760	7,000	156,960	196,560	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,821	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus*, *Lively*, and *Pondicherry*.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,..........	33,577,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,767	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,..........	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

N.B.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Boxes	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
	July Total—In 10 Vessels,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,004,425	2,923	..	..	145
	Aug. ,, —In 9 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,264,832	3,640	1	3 pkgs.	6
	Sept. ,, —In 7 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,085,389	1,196	..	7½ pcls.	..
Sept. 10	O. Van Noord,...	617	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	547,000	..	..	..	..
Oct. 2	C. of Seafield,..	450	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360,000	1,163	..	..	..
,, 9	Oliver Cromwell,	504	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	520,361	60	..	..	..
,, 9	Crisis,........	426	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	376,400	..	..	..	..
,, 9	Paple,........	460	Cork	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	491,561	..	..	..	..
,, 18	Mencius,......	509	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	538,780	72	..	..	..
,, 10	James Scott,...	346	Cork	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	409,857	..	..	..	..
,, 11	Sea Queen,....	372	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310,972	530	..	..	..
,, 21	Martin Frederick,	400	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	520,000	542	..	..	..
,, 23	Anne Jane,.....	357	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	311,913	..	..	..	45
,, 23	Quintin Leitch,	643	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	642,674	46	..	..	50
,, 23	Euphrates,.....	428	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397,509	437	..	..	..

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yng. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds
Sept. 30	Nerbudda,.........	428	Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397,792
Oct. 9	Quito,............	502	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	469,127
,, 9	Mary and Anne,....	212	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181,500
,, 14	Equator,..........	225	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190,000
,, 14	Regia,............	126	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 28	Anne & Jane,......	301	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191,000

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer,...........	452	Rotterdam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	505,070	..

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